

Haematite's A-12 - A-3 Feature:

This feature is situated just east of the horst-like uplift upon which the other structures are located.

A gentle arching of 200-300 feet height and 4-5 miles wide is seen at the base of the Tertiary in both A-12 and A-3. Within the Tertiary comparable dips seem to support this arching, but not in the Otway, where the dips are fairly steep and erratic.

This feature is weak, even as a Tertiary prospect, and within the Otway it may not have the structural properties of a trap. It is therefore of interest only in the event that production is established in the adjoining Frome concession.

Results of the Anglesea well do not offer much encouragement for the stratigraphic conditions offshore, the greater portion of the Tertiary being made up of coal measures and the Mesozoic, drilled into 8,133 feet, typically lacking in porous beds. No showings of hydrocarbons were reported.

Tertiary Nose (Fig. 5)

Size	...	10 x 20 miles
Top and base of prospective zone	...	Tertiary - 1,000-5,000 ft. Palaeozoic(?) 5,000-10,000 ft.
Water depth	...	100% under 500 feet

Along the belt of abrupt Tertiary thickening extending from off Port Campbell toward King Island, a 10 mile extension of shallow basement forms an interruption of 20 miles in the otherwise regular trend of the belt. (Maps Thickness Tertiary Fig. 16 and Base Tertiary Fig. 14).

The combination of nosing and thickening of the Tertiary may represent a potential trap of sizable proportions. The presence of additional Tertiary thickness in the shielded area south of the belt could afford a favourable environment for source beds free of water flushing.